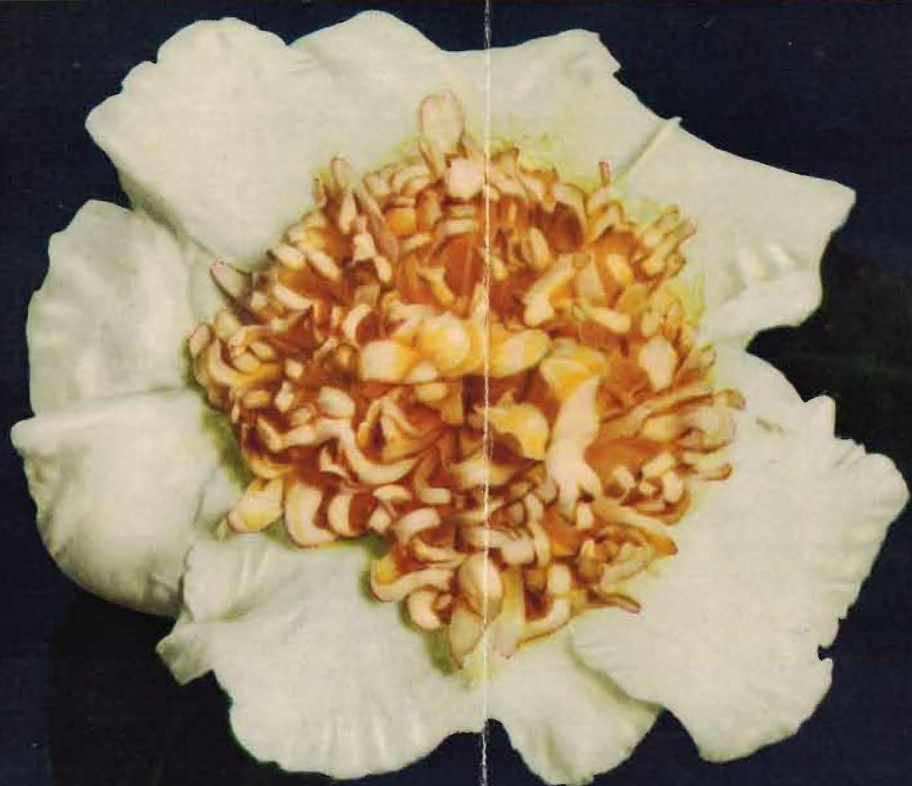


THE

Camellia Review



FRANK GIBSON

Official Bulletin of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 13

DECEMBER, 1951

No. 3

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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Published monthly from October through April, and in July.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month, November to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the new library of the Pasadena City College, 1500 Block East Colorado Street. A cut camellia blossom exhibit is always held at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$5.00.

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Central California Camellia Society.....	Fresno, Calif.
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Secretary: Frances F. Lennox, 4622 Wilson Ave., Fresno 4	
Date of Meeting: 3rd Friday of the month	
Camellia Society of Kern County.....	Bakersfield, Calif.
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Secretary: Mrs. Tracy Harkness, 1101 Pershing Drive, Bakersfield	
Date of meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May	
San Diego Camellia Society.....	San Diego, Calif.
Meeting Place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park	
Secretary: Mrs. W. E. Peyton, 3065 C St., San Diego 2	
Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.	
Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....	Pomona, Calif.
Meeting Place: Ebell Club, Pomona	
Secretary: J. M. Hartke, 874 Paige Drive, Pomona	
Date of meeting: 1st Thursday of each month	
Temple City Camellia Society.....	Temple City, Calif.
Meeting Place: American Legion Hall, 127 N. Golden West, Temple City	
Secretary: Lynn Timm, 2936 Daines Drive, Temple City	
Date of meeting: 1st Monday of each month	
Camellia Society of Orange County.....	Santa Ana, Calif.
Meeting Place: Santiago Park, Santa Ana	
Secretary: Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange St., Orange	
Date of meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month	

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AS I SEE IT...



Arthur S. Kane

AS I SEE IT . . . now during the holiday season the camellia growing fraternity (and sorority, too, be it understood) should offer up a special little prayer of thanks, because they have a better chance than most to "get away from it all," by disappearing mentally into the world of growing things — flowers, buds and leafy green. Any day now, the article I am expecting — and dreading — to read will be entitled "Effects of Atomic Bombing on Camellias." It seems to me that the press and radio are doing a vast disservice to the American psyche by their constant harping on the horror aspects of atomic fission. Of course, the ostrich demeanor would not be realistic, either. If, as the advertising men tell us, the way to sell something to the public is by constant repetition, I would say that the American public has now been thoroughly oversold on the horrors of the atom bomb. So let's quit talking about it, and get back to our camellias, our hobby literature, and our periodicals. Wouldn't the great bulk of mankind be better off if the majority could turn to some pursuit as satisfying and soul-soothing as ours? So God bless the Portuguese, Dutch, and English seamen and the doctors of the East India Company who were in the Orient in the 16th century, and had sense enough to recognize the beauty of the camellia, enterprise enough to bring some plants along when they came home to Europe, and thus get this fascinating

business of camellia culture underway. Truly they must have understood the spirit of Christmas, in giving a gift that the whole world might enjoy.

* * *

Just to show you how even professional camellia growers go all out when they're bitten by the virus camellius, Elizabeth Councilman is now busily engaged writing an autobiographical book to be called "Two Cats & Forty Camellias." She started out in the commercial nursery business with the Forty Camellias (and the Two Cats, too, I suppose) but every time she sold one she felt so broken-hearted about it, that she rushed out and bought another to replace it, sometimes getting another plant to keep it company. But even then, she couldn't suppress that desire to be completely immersed in hundreds of camellias. So now, any time you care to, you can drop over to Councilman Camellia Acres and gaze on the hundreds and hundreds of beauties she grows. And while she's now a little more hardened to parting with her pets, she still gets a pang if too many go off all at once!

* * *

Notes Gathered At Random: Driving over into North Hollywood one day last week, I discovered there's a "Camellia Avenue" over there. A few minutes later, I passed a roadside stand selling tiny camellia plants, potted in old tomato cans, for 49c each! . . . Clipped out of the "Lockheed Star," the company's publication for employees, from the Classified ad. section: "Camellias, all sizes, closing out. Foothill and Vaughn, Pacoima, weekends." Even the airplane mechanics grow 'em. Incidentally, might be a chance to add to your collection, if that chap hasn't sold them all. Ad appeared in

(Turn to page 22)

AIR-LAYERING OF CAMELLIAS

By MRS. FLETCHER PEARSON CROWN
(Reprinted from "Home Gardening" by permission)

AFTER reading in *The American Nurseryman* of the success that growers were having in propagating rhododendrons by air-layering, I decided to try propagating camellias by this method. A few of my *Camellia japonica* plants had tall, thin tops and I wanted to make new plants from these tops. I experimented on several varieties with equal success, and also tried air-layering of Tea Olive, *Cydonia* (*Chaenomales japonica*), and Hybrid Rhododendrons. All were successful.

The technique that I followed was recommended in a bulletin on "The Lychee," published by the Department of Agriculture, State of Florida, Tallahassee. The sketches and text in the Florida Bulletin describe and illustrate the method so clearly that I have copied them, adding a few parenthetical remarks of my own.

Technique of Air-Layering

1. Completely remove a ring of bark and cambium layer from a section of the branch to be rooted. (The cambium is the greenish tissue between the bark and the white wood). This ring should be about one and a half times as wide as the diameter of the branch. Spread over the cut a small quantity of any of the commercial hormone rooting powders. (We used Hormodin #3.) The trunk of the limb to be layered may be from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 2 inches in diameter.

2. Thoroughly wet a ball of sphagnum moss, dirt or other rooting medium and place it so that it covers the cut evenly. For your first attempts you may find moss and dirt somewhat easier to handle than dirt alone. (We used sphagnum.) There should be enough moss to provide adequate room for the new roots to grow. For small plants the ball should be nearly two inches in diameter.

3. Place under the ball a piece of flexible plastic about 7" x 8" that holds moisture but permits the passage of respiratory gasses, with the long side at right angles to the branch. Bring the two edges together and fold over and over until fairly tight around the ball. Twist the ends securely and tie with pure rubber bands or strong waxed cord. No further watering will be required. (We saturated the moss, then squeezed the surplus moisture out before using it.) Moisture is brought up the stem from the roots.

4. New roots should begin to form inside the plastic covering within six or eight weeks for camellias, although rooting time may vary considerably with the different species being propagated. Because of the transparent quality of



(Continued on page 21)

To The Ladies!

By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

An awakening interest in the *Camellia Sasanqua* has led to as much reading as possible on the subject.

K. Sawada described "Southern Sasanquas" in the SCCS Bulletin for November 1948. His "Camellia Sasanqua Comes Into Its Own" is a feature of the Home Gardening Magazine (New Orleans) for January 1949.

J. J. Littlefield's article, "Sasanqua Camellias Are Effective Espalier Plants" appeared in the SCCS Camellia Review in January 1951.

Dr. Humes' new book which is for sale at our Secretary's table at the meetings of our Society, contains a fine chapter titled "Sasanqua Varieties."

Home Gardening featured Dave Cook's well illustrated *Sasanqua* article, "The Newest Flowering Evergreen." The issue is September 1951 and is most interesting.

Velvety, a fine early red *Sasanqua*, is a medium sized single flower of dark crimson red which was in bloom here October 12th. K. Sawada likes this one for a hedge, or specimen plant for a narrow space, as it is upright and compact in growth habit.

Crimson Bride is a beautiful early red and should be a good ground cover, as is the lovely white *Gulf Glory* when used as a spreading border at the feet of Japonicas.

Momozono Nishiki was in full bloom at Nuccio's on October 12th, and again on the 28th the six foot plant was covered with lovely pale pink blossoms bordered striking rosy red. I see a true pillar variety in this one if the plant is staked and pruned on lateral tips from the start.

We've all been hoping for a true pillar rose and one day there will be

a really satisfying one. In the meantime, for fall and early winter beauty in a columnar form, with a profusion of beautiful bloom *Momozono Nishiki* wins my vote for narrow spaces between windows, on posts or pillars or for other restricted areas.

I like the *Sasanqua Candy Reiter* so much. I think of pink Dogwood when I see the lovely sea shell pink flowers with mother of pearl overtones in the *Candy Reiter* blossoms. McCaskills have mature plants in their own garden and they are very beautiful. *Candy Reiter* begins in October and is very floriferous.

A vigorous hosing as the old flowers fade should keep any *Sasanqua* plant tidy and clean.

Sasanqua Charmer started blossoming at McCaskill's in October. It is a white blossom with coral bands around the petal edges. It would be beautiful used like this: In the background a *Joshua E. Youtz Japonica*. A medium height white azalea on each side of it. Albert and Elizabeth azaleas banked in front of the *Youtz* and white azaleas, and out in the border where the sun is hot *Charmer Sasanquas* as ground cover. Now for the full sun, miniature rose border—Margot Koster roses in the same heavenly coral shades.

* * *

I saw Nuccio's beautiful stock plant of *Hana Jiman* in a riot of bloom October 28th. This one is worth planning for when the supply is available. It is very floriferous and the blossoms are white edged with pink of a lovely shade. The old blossoms on the plant looked almost as beautiful as the most recently opened ones.

Hana Jiman should be used in pots as specimen plants on either side of a doorway or with Japonica groupings in the Camellia border for

(Turn to page 6)

The Camellia Known as "THE CZAR"

By WALTER G. HAZELWOOD

Epping, N.S.W., Australia

THE VARIETY of *Camellia japonica*, known in Australia as *The Czar* is very much of a mystery. This camellia is one of the finest semi-doubles that I know of. In Australia, it is probably more widely planted than any other sort of camellia, and would be placed first of its class by most camellia lovers. It is a very large flower, six to eight inches in diameter, light crimson, with four rows of big thick petals, and a prominent bunch of stamens which is one of its main features. The plant is very stocky in growth, and although ultimately attaining a height of ten to twelve feet, it takes longer to do this than most other sorts. It produces blooms over a long period, in Australia, from beginning of May until end of September.

At the time of writing this article, the second week of October, there are still quite a number of really good flowers on the plant. Gerbing, in "Camellias" 1943, pp. 77 and 79 features a single bloom of *Empress* on p. 77 which seems totally different to the flowers on the plant on p. 79. The foliage is shaped differently as well, and note the prominent stamens on the flowers on the tree. If the colour of those on p. 79 were crimson this could be *The Czar*, except that the growth seems to be too vigorous and is more like *Empress*. Although the shape of the leaf on the two varieties is similar, they have nothing else in common. *Empress* tends to be willowy and I have seen shoots fifteen inches long on it. *The Czar* is just the opposite and rarely makes shoots more than six inches long. Apart from the difference in colour, the stamens of *Empress* often produce petaloids, whereas in *The Czar* they protrude further and the presence of petaloids is a rare occurrence. *The Czar* as a further distinction comes into bloom six to eight weeks earlier than *Empress*.

I have sent plants of *The Czar* to Mr. Wylam and also to Kew Gardens and Dr. M. Amsler in England, and am waiting to hear from them to know if it is like anything known to them. The known history of *C. The Czar*, and its importation into Australia is as follows:

About the year 1898, a man by the name of Neil Breslin, arrived in Melbourne, from Europe. He brought with him a collection of plants of the newest azaleas and a camellia which he called *The Czar*. His story of the origin of this camellia was, that he had a relative who worked in the Kaiser's garden, and this man gave him a cutting which he rooted and brought with him to Australia. The azaleas which he imported were of the semi-double type which were new then in Europe and had not reached Australia. He went round the Melbourne nurseries trying to dispose of these plants and Mr. R. Cheeseman, of the Brighton Nursery bought the azaleas. Camellias being out of fashion at that time, did not excite any interest and he could not find a buyer so he planted it in his own garden.

By about the year 1915 it had grown to a plant eight feet high and when in full bloom it was seen by the late Mr. R. W. Hodgins, a nurseryman of Essendon, near Melbourne, who was so impressed by it that he thought it ought to be a good selling line, even though camellias were not popular at

(Continued on page 20)

TO THE LADIES . . . from page 4

a dazzling effect in the fall. It can be espaliered too, and is a vigorous grower.

* * *

Our first blossoms of *Hiryo* opened November 5th. They were lighter red in color than usual, but the flowers were quite large for that variety. I put two small branches with blossoms in an old perfume bottle, placed the simple arrangement on a walnut base and covered it with the Victorian bell jar. The *Hiryo* blossoms lasted for seven days in perfect condition.

During the overcast cool days of October 30th and 31st, *S. Mine-no-yuki* blossoms opened perfectly here. Many of the buds on our plants blasted when the weather suddenly changed to sullen heat for a few days. These were washed away with a strong hosing and when more overcast weather returned the blossoms continued to open perfectly.

Mine-no-yuki has been planted as ground cover in full sun at the entrance to Bamico Gardens on Glenarm in Pasadena. I am anxious to see how the plants behave in full sun. They were set out last June.

* * *

I visited with Leslie Marshall whose Camellia nursery is on San Gabriel Blvd. and he has various *Sasanqua* varieties which are under observation for performance in his area.

Mark Anthony on Huntington Drive is also interested in *Sasanquas* as well as *Japonicas*.

Landscape gardeners are slowly becoming conversant with the versatility of the *Sasanqua*.

Home owners will eventually pull out their overgrown *pyracanthas*, *pittosporums* and *Catalina* cherry which have been mistakenly planted

under windows, in front of ventilators or too close to house or garage foundations.

A good replacement for space under a window is the *Camellia Chandleri* which can be pinched out at the top and which then will not grow above the window ledge. Several plants banked in this manner are very beautiful.

Whenever I see the thousands of new homes which have mushroomed during the past few years in Southern California, I wince in real pain to see the inevitable *pyracantha* planted too close to an entrance or directly under a window!

A few well placed *Camellia Japonicas* and *Sasanquas* would remain in scale with the small house for years and could be depended upon for cut flowers and beauty indefinitely.

* * *

CAMELLIAS & MAGNOLIAS

Report of the Conference
held by The

Royal Horticultural Society
London, April 4-5, 1950

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By ALICE "ESCONDIDO" MILLER

This is dedicated to all those frantic, long suffering lath house widows who for years have despaired of ever again leading a normal existence. To them—my deepest sympathy. May others read and be forewarned.

ENJOY those "collecting" trips by carrying good reading material whenever you leave home. For the first year or two, Readers Digest will do for the many short stops. Later the stops will be fewer but more prolonged and you will be able to consume a sizeable volume. If you have children you will develop a real talent for reading aloud and for thinking up ingenious games to amuse them.

Carry a snack or two in the car for sometimes it never occurs to the talkative camellia hobbyist that it's mealtime.

Have a man-sized magazine rack by his favorite chair or bedside for catalogs and literature and hopefully put a generous waste basket close by. A set of special bookends on his desk or dresser for his camellia library will save many questions about the whereabouts of his precious volumes.

Stock up on extra measuring spoons and triangle can openers. They are an important part of a grower's spray and planting equipment.

Save glass jars, pint size and larger, for the grafting season. At canning time you need count on not more than a day or two extra to find and polish up your fruit jars.

Unless you want your oven full of jars of seeds sprouting in peat moss get a pilotless oven. If doomed, have a red flag handy to tie on the oven door to remind you of the coveted treasures—especially if they are put in unannounced.

Tack a little extra on your budget for utilities and operation costs. If a prize seedling suddenly pops out, everyone within commuting distance must be notified by phone. Of course, bottom heat in cold frames is vital and heat in the glass house is imperative almost the year round. And then there must be 24 hour light in the green house too—and I do mean 24 hours. An electric eye might be a good investment!

Get acquainted with the Trash Man. If he or his wife likes flowers, give him a camellia plant. Remember you may suddenly want to get rid of household refuse. Burning everything burnable and fitting tin cans into each other and then scattering them conspicuously on top of flattened cans may keep you in his good graces.

Learn to relax completely and not jump at unexpected explosions or what have you. Any night a cat may run over a pile of cans and send them clattering to the ground right near your bedroom window.

If previously your hobbyist scooped a neat little hole for gopher traps now expect him to dig half way to China, leaving behind him great mounds of loose dirt. (He gets as ambitious and enthusiastic as a dog burying bones only the dog fills the hole after itself!) At all costs, Fanny Bolis—perhaps 50 feet away—must be saved!

Speaking of 50 feet away, learn to loathe all eucalyptus trees within 50 yards of all camellia plantings even though you may have chosen your little cottage because of its beautiful trees.

(Continued on page 23)

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A Christmas Message from Our President

Christmas and Camellias seem to go hand in hand for at that time of the year our plants are showing response to the care we have given them during the summer months.

Christmas however has a special appeal, for it commemorates the coming on earth of one who came to show us how to live with each other — in peace on earth, good will toward all men. It is up to each one of us to demonstrate in daily living that love and beneficence which rules out of consciousness all forms of evil that would rob us of our birthright.

Your Board of Directors extends to each of you and the members of our affiliated societies our wish for a most enjoyable holiday season.

JOHN H. CLAIRMONT, *President.*

NOTES, NOTICES and NEWS

SAN DIEGO

The San Diego Camellia Society opened its 1951-52 season on November 9th in the Floral Association Building, Balboa Park, with Dr. R. W. Tellam, president, presiding. This year he will be assisted by the following officers: Capt. F. E. Vensel, vice-president; Mrs. W. E. Peyton, secretary; Virgil Stark, treasurer; Directors, Larry Boyle, Mrs. L. L. Carringer, and Mrs. Althea Hebert. Dr. Tellam announced the appointment of the following committee chairmen: Program, Capt. F. E. Vensel; Reception, Mrs. Byron Lindsley; Membership, Byron Lindsley; Garden Tours, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon; Other Camellia Shows, Mrs. Becky Campbell; Flower Arrangements, Mrs. R. I. Sedar; Plant Sales, Roland Wilson; Bloom Display, Mrs. Virgil Stark; Other Flower Shows, Mrs. L. L. Carringer; Nomenclature, "Doc" Miller; Library, Mrs. Irene Martin; Park, Lucien C. Atherton; Research, Mrs. Stanley Miller; Publicity, Lucien C. Atherton; Representative to Floral Association, Commander Charles Barnes; Bulletin, Mrs. R. W. Tellam.

Frank Williams of Beverly Hills presented his new series of one hundred seven camellia kodachrome slides which included sasanquas and the new Chinese reticulatas. These excellent slides were made even more interesting by Mr. Williams' descriptive comments. The society was happy to again welcome Roy Thompson of the Pacific Camellia Society.

Following the raffle, plants were awarded to Mrs. A. B. Clinton, for the best arrangement, and to Mrs. Althea Hebert whose *High Hat* was judged the best blossom of the evening.

The December meeting will feature a talk on camellia pests and diseases by a representative from the Agricultural Department of San Diego County.

OUR COVER FLOWER

It took a series of air-mail letters between your magazine and Mr. Sam Hjort of Thomasville Nurseries, Inc., of Thomasville, Ga., and between Mr. Hjort and the McFarland Printing Co. of Harrisburg, Pa., in order for us to be able to present the splendid picture of Frank Gibson which graces our cover this month. But all difficulties finally straightened themselves out, the plates arrived, and the presses began to roll.

Frank Gibson is one of the newer varieties, and has been met with acclaim from all who have seen it. You may judge for yourself from the color picture, how beautiful the actual flower must be. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Sam Hjort for his co-operation in procuring the use of these plates for us.



ORANGE COUNTY

The Camellia Society of Orange County held its first meeting of the season Thursday, Nov. 15, at Girl Scout Headquarters, 1004 W. 8th St., Santa Ana. Two of the top amateur growers of Orange County, Mr. Allen Crooks and Mr. R. W. Ragland, presented a very informative program on propagation methods. A bloom display was held prior to the meeting and many fine blooms for this early in the season were shown.

The Society hopes to have a show March 1 and 2 and will start working toward that end. The Orange County Society has been very appreciative of the great interest and cooperation shown by the members of the parent organization, and feels that its success the first year was due in a great part to them.

The officers for this year are: Mr. Fred Forgy, President; Mr. R. W. Ragland, Vice-President; Mr. Harold Larson, Secretary-Treasurer. Other board members: Mr. Arthur Wirtz, Mrs. Perry V. Grout and Mrs. Bronson Barber. Committee chairmen are: Membership, W. H. Riffle; Housing, Allan Crooks; Publicity, Mrs. Duane Berge; Flower Displays, Mrs. Allan Crooks; Programs, Mrs. Rosemary Larson.

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Varietal Reports

By BILL WOODROOF

At the beginning of every new camellia season all of us are looking for something new, different, and out-standing. For the past several years we have been flooded with new varieties, many of which are similar and inferior to those we already have. Also, in many instances, varieties which are very good in one area will not be good in another area. It is my purpose here to set forth the newer varieties which have been proven on the West Coast and which are very much worthwhile. A few of these varieties are as follows:

Beuharp. This variety has received great acclaim. It is a very large peony form of brick-red. It is vigorous and upright in growth. Mr. G. H. Wilkerson obtained the variety from seed imported from Japan. The name was obtained by combining one part of his name, "Harper," with "Beau." It blooms mid-season. There is a variegated form of this variety known as Dr. John D. Bell which is not available as yet on the West Coast.

Charlotte Bradford. This is a beautiful phlox pink and white sport of Thelma Dale, coming from Bradford's Wayside Nursery in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. It is a very beautiful flower, rather large and a fluted semi-double. The plant is an upright grower, rather loose. The parent of this variety is Mrs. Baldwin Wood.

Emma. This is a 'sleeper.' It was imported from Germany by Mr. McIlhenny some years ago. The color is white, lightly lined and washed pale pink. It is a medium, large, full semi-double to peony form, with petals interspersed with stamens and

some petaloids. It blooms mid-season till late and is rather a slow grower. This flower is very beautiful and it is hard to understand why it has not been very popular in the past.

Diddy Mealing. This is a very beautiful seedling of Duchess of Sutherland from the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mealing of North Augusta, Georgia. It is a cream white, with a distinct yellow cast in the throat and having at least one small pink stripe. Yet some flowers have a pink petal or two. It is a large flower, varying from a formal double to a rose form double, with medium, slight, pendulous growth. There is also a pink sport called Pink Diddy.

Dr. Tinsley. This flower comes to us from the Aubrey Henderson Nursery of Lafayette, Louisiana, and created a sensation at the 1950 meeting of the American Camellia Society. It is pink with the reverse side of the petal self pink and upper side shading from almost white at base to deeper pink along edges. It is a medium sized flower of semi-double form, shaped like a wild rose. The growth is upright and compact and blooms mid-season.

Lady Kay. For those who like Ville de Nantes (and who doesn't), here is a peony form sport, with all the characteristics of the parent. It was first found by Al Cordoza of Palo Alto in 1946 and was propagated by the James Rare Plant Gardens in Campbell, California. Other plants have thrown this sport in a color of solid red to varying degrees of white.

Lady Lucille. This is a "sleeper" to stop all "sleepers." It was first listed by Fruitland Nurseries of Augusta, Georgia, and described as a medium, semi-double to formal double of white. After reading the description it was apparently promptly forgotten. Then comes the year

(Turn to page 23)

VEGETATIVE AND FLOWERING

Part II of "Growing & Flowering Characteristics"

VEGETATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

No.	Variety	Normal rate of growth	Usual shape of plant	Relative compactness	Relative texture	Relative color of foliage	Relative cold resistance
1	Adolph Audusson	Weak	Pyramidal	Medium to loose	Coarse	Medium	Intermediate
2	Alba Plena	Slow to medium	Subglobose to picturesque	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	Tender
3	Altheaflora	Medium	Broad ovate	Compact	Medium	Medium	Intermediate-hardy
4	Anna Zucchini	Medium	Ovate	Medium	Medium	Dark	
5	Bealei Rosea	Weak to medium	Globose	Medium	Medium	Medium	
6	Bella Romana, Mme. de Strekaloff	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium to loose	Medium coarse	Dark	Intermediate
7	Blood of China Victor Emmanuel	Medium	Globose to picturesque	Medium	Medium	Medium-dark	Intermediate
8	Brilliant	Medium	Broad ovate	Med. to compact	Medium	Medium-dark	Intermediate
9	Brown's Red	Medium	Ovate to broad ovate	Medium to loose	Medium	Dark	Tender-intermediate
10	Cameo Pink	Medium fast	Pyramidal	Med. to compact	Medium	Medium	
11	Candidissima	Slow	Subglobose	Compact	Medium	Medium	
12	Chandleri Elegans	Slow to medium	Broad ovate to picturesque	Medium to loose	Medium coarse	Medium	Hardest
13	Cheerful	Medium to fast	Pyramidal	Compact	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
14	Christine Lee	Slow to medium	Broad ovate to picturesque	Med. to compact	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
15	Cliveana	Slow	Globose	Medium	Medium	Medium	
16	C. M. Hovey, Col. Frey, Wm. S. Hastie	Medium	Globose	Medium	Medium	Medium	Hardest
17	Colletii	Slow, weak	Ovate to broad ovate	Med. to compact	Medium	Dark	Tender-intermediate
18	Countess of Orkney	Slow, weak	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
19	Daikagura	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Dark	Intermediate-hardy
20	Debutante, Sara C. Hastie	Medium to fast	Globose	Medium	Medium coarse	Medium	Intermediate
21	Derbiana, Cup of Beauty	Fast	Ovate	Med. to compact	Medium	Medium-dark	Tender-intermediate
22	Donckelari	Weak to medium	Ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium dark	Intermediate
23	Duc D'Orleans, Marguerite Gouillon	Weak	Ovate to picturesque	Loose	Medium	Medium	
24	Duncan Bell, Mena Ladnier	Medium	Ovate to picturesque	Medium	Coarse	Dark	
25	Eleanor of Fair Oaks	Weak	Pyramidal	Medium to loose	Medium coarse	Dark	Intermediate
26	Elizabeth	Medium	Subglobose	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
27	Enrico Bettoni	Slow to medium	Ovate to broad ovate	Med. to compact	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
28	Ethlington White Waterloo	Slow to medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tender-intermediate
29	Fimbriata, Alba Fimbriata	Slow	Broad ovate to subglobose	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	
30	Flame	Medium	Ovate	Medium	Medium	Dark	Hardest
31	Gigantea	Medium to fast	Picturesque	Loose	Medium Coarse	Dark	Intermediate
32	Gloire de Nantes, Fanny Bolis Red	Medium to fast	Pyramidal to ovate	Compact	Coarse	Medium	Intermediate
33	Goshoguruma	Medium	Pyramidal	Loose	Medium	Medium	Hardest
34	Governor Mouton	Medium	Subglobose to picturesque	Med. to compact	Medium	dark	Intermediate-hardy
35	Herme	Slow	Ovate	Loose	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
36	Imura, Mermaid, Fishtail	Weak to medium	Ovate	Loose	Medium	Medium	Hardest

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAMELLIAS

of Camellia Varieties" By Ferris S. Batson

FLOWERING CHARACTERISTICS

Variety No.	Time of bloom	Color of bloom	Type of bloom	Normal bloom production	Bull nose tendency	Relative cold resistance	Bud drop following 18°F cold	Flowering following 18°F cold
1	Early midseason	Dark red	Semi double	Light	None	Intermediate	Medium heavy	Appear normal
2	Early	White	Formal double	Medium to heavy	None	Least resistant	100%	None
3	Midseason	Pink	Peony	Light to medium				
4	Midseason late	White	Semi-double	Light	Medium	Intermediate		
5	Midseason late	Rose pink	Formal double	Light	None			
6	Midseason late	Pink-red variegated	Rose form	Medium	Slight	Least resistant	Heavy	None
7	Late	Red	Semi-double to peony	Heavy		Least resistant	Heavy	None
8	Midseason	Red	Rose form	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
9	Midseason	Red	Peony	Light to medium	None	Most resistant	Light	Appear normal
10	Midseason	Light pink	Rose form to formal double	Medium to heavy	None			
11	Midseason late	White	Formal double	Medium to heavy	None	Least resistant		
12	Midseason	Pink white variegated	Anemone	Medium to heavy	Medium	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
13	Midseason	Rose-red	Rose form	Heavy	None	Intermediate	Heavy	Appear normal
14	Midseason	Rose-pink	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant	None	Appear normal
15	Late	Pink	Anemone	Medium to heavy	None			
16	Late	Red	Formal double	Medium to heavy	None	Least resistant	Heavy	Flowers open, dark center
17	Midseason	Red-white variegated	Peony	Light to medium	Slight	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
18	Midseason	White-rose variegated	Formal double	Heavy	Medium	Least resistant		
19	Early	Variegated	Peony	Medium		Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
20	Early midseason	Pink	Peony	Heavy	None	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
21	Midseason	Red	Semi-double to peony	Medium		Intermediate		
22	Early midseason	Red marbled white	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	None	Appear normal
23	Midseason	White-pink variegated	Anemone	Light to medium	Slight			
24	Midseason	Red	Anemone	Heavy	Medium	Least resistant		
25	Early midseason	Red marbled white	Semi-double to peony	Medium to heavy		Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
26	Midseason late	White and variegated	Formal double	Light to medium	Medium	Least resistant	Light	
27	Early midseason	Pink	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant	None	Normal
28	Midseason	White	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant	None	Normal
29	Early midseason	White	Formal double	Medium to heavy	None			
30	Midseason	Red	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant	Slight	Appear normal
31	Midseason	Variegated	Peony to rose form	Light to medium	None	Least resistant		
32	Midseason	Red	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	Medium	Appear normal
33	Midseason	Red	Peony	Light to medium	None	Intermediate	None	
34	Midseason	Variegated	Peony	Heavy	None	Most resistant	None	Normal
35	Midseason	Pink & White variegated	Semi double	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	Heavy	Appear normal
36	Midseason	White	Semi-double	Light to medium	None	Intermediate	Heavy	Appear normal

No.	Variety	Normal rate of growth	Usual shape of plant	Relative compactness	Relative texture	Relative color of foliage	Relative cold resistance
37	Jarvis Red	Medium	Picturesque to subglobose	Medium to loose	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
38	Kellingtonia	Slow to medium	Subglobose to picturesque	Medium	Medium coarse	Dark	
39	Kingyo-Tsubaki,	Medium	Ovate to picturesque	Medium	Fine		
40	Mermald, Fishtail K. Sawada	Medium	Pyramidal to ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium dark	Intermediate-hardy
41	Kumasaki,	Slow	Ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium dark	Intermediate
42	Lady Marion Lady Campbell	Slow	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium	
43	Lady Clare, Empress	Medium to fast	Subglobose	Medium	Coarse	Dark	Hardest
44	Lady Hume's Blush	Slow	Subglobose	Medium to loose	Medium coarse	Medium	Tender-intermediate
45	Lady Vansittart	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Dark	Hardest
46	Lallarook, Laurel Leaf	Slow to medium	Broad ovate	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
47	Lilyi	Slow	Pyramidal	Compact	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
48	Magnoliaeflora	weak	Picturesque	Compact to loose	Fine	Medium	Hardest
49	Margherita Caleoni,	Medium	Broad ovate	Loose	Coarse	Medium dark	
50	Campbelli Marie Morren	Medium	Subglobose	Compact	Coarse	Dark	
51	Marchioness of Exeter	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
52	Mathotiana, Purple Dawn	Medium	Ovate	Medium	Coarse	Medium	Intermediate
53	Mathotiana Alba	Medium	Subglobose	Medium	Coarse	Medium	Intermediate
54	Miss Dora Carter	Medium	Ovate to picturesque	Medium to compact	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
55	Mission Bells	Slow	Broad ovate to picturesque	Medium	Medium	Medium	
56	Monarch	Slow to medium	Globose	Medium	Medium	Medium	Intermediate-hardy
57	Mon Louis	Medium	Picturesque	Medium	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
58	Mrs. Abby Wilder	Medium	Pyramidal	Medium	Medium	Medium	Tender-intermediate
59	Mrs. Charles Cobb	Fast	Subglobose	Medium	Coarse	Dark	Intermediate
60	Nagasaki	Slow weak	Broad ovate	Medium	Coarse	Dark	Intermediate
61	Noblissima	Medium	Ovate	Loose	Medium	Medium	Tender-intermediate
62	Otome	Slow	Subglobose	Medium to loose	Coarse	Medium	Intermediate
63	Pink Perfection	Medium	Ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
64	Pink Star	Weak	Pyramidal	Medium	Medium	Medium	Hardest
65	Pope Pius IX, Prince Eugene Napoleon	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	Hardest
66	Prince Albert, Ellen McKinsey	Slow	Ovate	to loose	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
67	Prof. Charles Sargent	Medium to fast	Pyramidal to ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium dark	Tender-intermediate
68	Purity	Medium	Pyramidal to ovate	Loose	Medium	Medium	
69	Rainy Sun	Medium to fast	Pyramidal	Compact	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
70	Red Hibiscus	Medium	Broad ovate	Loose	Coarse	Medium	
71	Reine des Fleurs	Medium to fast	Picturesque	Medium	Medium		
72	Rev. John Bennett	Slow weak	Broad ovate	Loose	Fine	Medium	Intermediate

Variety No.	Time of bloom	Color of bloom	Type of bloom	Normal bloom production	Bull nose tendency	Relative cold resistance	Bud drop following 18°F cold	Flowering following 18°F cold
37	Midseason	Red	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	Medium	Appear normal
38	Late Midseason	Variegated	Peony	Medium	Pronounced	Intermediate		
39	Midseason	Rose pink	Semi-double	Light	None			
40	Midseason	White	Formal double	Medium to heavy	None	Least resistant	Heavy	Flowers open, dark center
41	Midseason	Rose Pink	Semi-double	Heavy	Slight	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
42	Midseason	Red	Rose form	Medium		Least resistant		
43	Midseason	Rose pink	Semi-double	Heavy	None	Intermediate	Medium	Appear normal
44	Midseason	Light pink	Formal double	Medium	None	Least resistant	None	Flowers open, brown center
45	Midseason	Rose	Semi-double	Heavy	None	Intermediate	Medium	
46	Midseason	Pink marbled white	Formal double	Heavy	Slight to medium	Least resistant	Heavy	Few open, brown center
47	Midseason	White	Formal double	Medium		Intermediate	Light	Flowers open, brown center
48	Midseason	Blush pink	Semi-double	Medium	None	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
49	Midseason late	Dark red	Rose form	Medium	Slight	Intermediate		
50	Midseason	Variegated	Formal double	Heavy	Medium			
51	Early midseason	Pink	Peony	Heavy	None	Most resistant	Light	Normal
52	Midseason	Scarlet	Rose form	Heavy	Slight	Least resistant	Heavy	Flowers open, brown centers
53	Midseason	White	Formal double	Medium	Pronounced	Least resistant	Medium	Flowers open, brown centers
54	Midseason	White	Single	Medium to heavy	None	Intermediate	None	Appear normal
55	Midseason	Red	Single					
56	Midseason	Rose	Peony	Heavy	Slight to medium	Intermediate	None	Flowers open, some deformed
57	Midseason	Rose	Semi-double	Heavy	None	Intermediate		
58	Midseason	White and variegated	Anemone	Medium	Medium	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
59	Midseason	Dark red	Peony	Heavy	Slight	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
60	Midseason	Pink marbled white	Semi-double	Light to medium		Intermediate	None	Appear normal
61	Midseason	White	Peony	Medium	None	Intermediate		
62	Midseason late	Pink	Formal double	Medium	Pronounced	Least resistant	Light	Flowers open, dark center
63	Midseason	Pink	Formal double	Heavy	None	Intermediate		Appear normal
64	Midseason	Pink	Semi-double	Light to medium		Least resistant	Heavy	
65	Midseason	Red	Formal double	Light to medium	None	Least resistant	Medium	Appear normal
66	Midseason	Variegated	Peony	Medium	None	Intermediate	Heavy	Appear normal
67	Midseason	Red	Peony	Heavy	None	Intermediate	Light	Appear normal
68	Late	White	Rose form	Medium	None	Least resistant	Light	
69	Midseason	Rose pink	Semi-double	Heavy		Intermediate		
70	Midseason	Red	Semi-double	Medium to heavy		Intermediate		
71	Midseason	Rose	Formal double	Medium	Slight			
72	Midseason late	Salmon pink	Semi-double	Medium	Slight			

No.	Variety	Normal rate of growth	Usual shape of plant	Relative compactness	Relative texture	Relative color of foliage	Relative cold resistance
73	Rose Dawn	Medium	Picturesque	Medium	Medium	Medium	Intermediate
74	Rose Emery	Medium	Globose	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	
75	Rubra Virginalis, Jeanerette Pink	Fast	Ovate to broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium	
76	Sarah Frost	Medium	Globose	Compact	Medium	Medium	Intermediate-hardy
77	Semidouble Blush, Celtic Rosea	Slow weak	Globose	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	Intermediate-hardy
78	Shiro-Botan	Slow to medium	Ovate	Loose	Medium	Medium	
79	Snowdrift	Slow weak	Ovate	Medium to loose	Medium	Medium	
80	Standard	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Coarse	Dark	
81	Sweeti Vera	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium coarse	Medium dark	
82	T. K. Variegated	Medium	Globose	Medium	Fine	Medium	Intermediate
83	Tricolor	Medium to fast	Globose	Compact	Medium	Dark	Intermediate
84	Vedrine	Weak to medium	Pyramidal	Compact	Coarse	Dark	Intermediate
85	Victory Maid	Medium	Broad ovate	Medium	Medium	Medium dark	Intermediate
86	Villa de Nantes	Slow weak		Medium	Medium	Medium	
87	Woodville Red	Slow weak	Ovate	Loose	Medium coarse	Medium	Intermediate

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Variety No.	Time of bloom	Color of bloom	Type of bloom	Normal bloom production	Bull nose tendency	Relative cold resistance	Bud drop following 18°F cold	Flowering following 18°F cold
73	Midseason	Rose	Rose form	Medium to heavy	None	Least resistant	Light	Flowers open, brown centers
74	Late	Rosy red	Peony	Medium to heavy	None			
75	Midseason late	Pink	Peony	Heavy	None			
76	Midseason late	Rose	Rose form to formal double	Heavy		Least resistant		
77	Midseason	Blush pink	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant		
78	Midseason	White	Formal double	Medium	Slight			
79	Midseason	White	Semi-double	Heavy	None			
80	Late	Variegated	Formal double	Medium	None			
81	Midseason	Pink & white variegated	Semi-double to peony	Medium	Slight			
82	Midseason	Pink	Semi-double	Medium to heavy	None	Most resistant	None	
83	Midseason	Red and white	Semi-double	Heavy	None	Most resistant	Light	Flowers open normal
84	Early midseason	Red	Semi-double to peony	Heavy	None	Most resistant	Light	Flowers open normal
85	Late	White	Rose form to formal double	Light to medium	None	Intermediate	Heavy	No flowers
86	Midseason	Red-white variegated	Rose form to semi-double	Light to medium	None	Intermediate		
87	Midseason	Red	Peony	Medium	None	Intermediate	Heavy	Flowers appear normal

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Most Resistant

Browns Red
Christine Lee
Enrico Bettoni
Ethlington White, Waterloo
Flame
Governor Mouton
Kimberly
Lindsay Neill
Marchioness of Exeter
Natchez
Semi-double Blush
T. K. Variegated
Tricolor
Vedrine

Intermediate

Adolphe Audusson
Akebono
Alba Superba
Anna Zucchini
Arajishi
Big Beauty
Brilliant
Captain Martin's Favorite
Chandleri Elegans
Cheerful
Colletii
Daikagura, Kiyosu
Debutante
Derbiana
Donckelari
Dutchess of Sutherland
Edwin H. Folk
Eleanor of Fair Oaks
Eleanor Hagood
Frizzle White
Gloire de Nantes
Goshoguruma
H. A. Downing
Haku-Rakuten
Herme
Imura
Jarvis Red
Kellingtonia
Kishu-Tsukasa, Admiral Nimitz
Kumasaka
Lady Clare
Lady Mary Cromartie
Lady Vansittart
Lily
Lotus
Magnoliaeflora
Margaret Higdon, Elizabeth Grandy
Margherita Coleoni
Miss Dora McCarter
Monarch
Monjisu
Mon Louis
Mrs. Abby Wilder
Mrs. Charles Cobb

Mrs. William Thompson
Nagasaki
Noblissima
Pink Ball
Pink Perfection
Prince Albert
Prof. Charles S. Sargent
Queen Bessie
Rainy Sun
Red Hibiscus
Rosita
Sara-Sa
Yohel-Haku Albatross, September Morn
St. Andre
Thelma Dale
Victory Maid
Ville de Nantes
Virgin's Blush
White Butterfly
White Giant
Woodville Red

Least Resistant

Alba Plena
Alba Supreme, Perfection Alba
Aspasia, Emperor of Russia
Bella Romana, Mme. de Strekaloff
Blood of China, Victor Emmanuel
Chiyoda-Nishiki, Princess Nagaskie
C. M. Hovey, Col. Firey, Wm. S. Hastie
Candidissima
Catherine Cathcart
Countess of Orkney
Duncan Bell, Mena Ladnier
Dutchess D'Orleans
Elizabeth
Elizabeth Arden
Elizabeth Boardman
Eugene Lize, Lady Jane Gray
Gardeniaflora
Gigantea
Glen 40
K. Sawada
Lady Campbell
Lady Hume's Blush
Lallarook, Laurel Leaf
Lorraine
Mathotiana, Mathotiana Rubra,
Mathotiana Alba
Morning Glow
Mrs. K. Sawada
Otome
Pink Star
Pope Pius IX, Prince Eugene Napoleon
Purity
Rose Dawn
Rosea Superba
Sarah Frost
Te Deum, Firegold
Teutonia
Victory White

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Tender

Alba Plena

Tender-Intermediate

Brown's Red
Colletti
Derbiana
Ethington White
Lady Hume's Blush
Mrs. Abbe Wilder
Noblissima
Pink Ball
Prof. Sargent
Victory White

Intermediate

Adolphe Audusson
Alba Superba
Akebono
Aspasia
Bella Romana
Brilliant
Butterfly
Catherine Cathcart
Cheerful
Christine Lee
Countess of Orkney
Debutante
Donckelari
Dutchess of Orleans
Dutchess of Southerland
Eleanor of Falroaks
Elizabeth
Elizabeth Arden
Elizabeth Boardman
Enrico Bettoni
Gigantea
Gloire de Nantes
Herme
Jarvis Red
Kimberly
Kumasaka
Lady Jane Gray
Lallarook
Lily
Lotus
Marchioness of Exeter
Miss Dora Carter
Mon Louis
Morning Glow
Mathotiana Alba
Monjisu

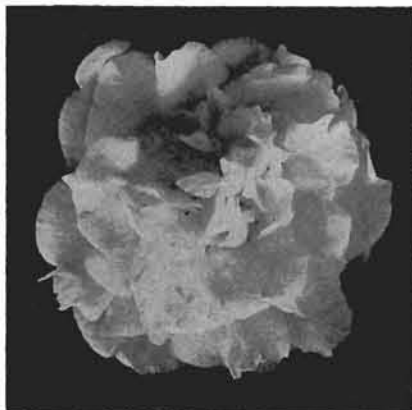
Mathotiana
Mrs. Charles Cobb
Mrs. William Thompson
Nagasaki
Natchez
Otome
Pink Perfection
Prince Albert
Rainy Sun
Rev. John Bennett
Rose Dawn
Rosea Superba
Sara-Sa
St. Andre
Swan
T. K. Variegated
Tricolor
Vedrine
Victor Emmanuel
Victory Maid
Woodville Red

Intermediate-Hardy

Alba Supreme
Anna Zucchini
Arajishi
Big Beauty
Diakagura
Governor Mouton
H. A. Downing
Haka-Rakuten
K. Sawada
Monarch
Queen Bessie
Sarah Frost
Semi-double Blush

Hardiest

Chandleri Elegans
C. M. Hovey
Flame
Goshoguruma
Imura
Kishu-Tsukasa, Admiral Nimitz
Lady Clare
Lady Mary Cromartie
Lady Vansittart
Magnoliaeflora
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Pink Star
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THE CZAR . . . from page 5

that time. Breslin had worked up a number of plants over the years, as he had plants of various sizes in all sorts of containers, some of them five to six feet high. Mr. Hodgins bought the entire stock, including the original plant. He managed to dispose of the plants in containers, the large ones bringing twenty shillings each. Thinking that there would be a good demand for this camellia, his son Basil grafted 800 plants, but when they reached saleable size, found that practically nobody wanted them. Plants about two feet high and with twelve flower buds on them were offered to a Melbourne florist for three shillings and fourpence each, but the florist said that they were too dear and Mr. Hodgins gave up growing them.

This must have been about the year 1923 or 1924 as my earliest record of its being catalogued was about that time. Some years after this the plants purchased from Breslin began making a show in different parts of Melbourne and gardeners started talking about the wonderful camellia. Whether these plants were responsible for the revival of interest in camellias in Melbourne, or whether they would have regained popularity without it, it is impossible to say, but it is certain that camellias started to come back into popular favour about the time these plants of *The Czar* had reached full flowering size. It is a case of the chicken and the egg over again, but whatever the reason, camellias started to boom, and more particularly *The Czar*. The demand was so great that even to the present time, it has hardly been overtaken as far as Melbourne is concerned. A few years ago small plants three inches high, in three inch pots, were sold for from seven shillings and sixpence to ten shillings each. In the year 1935, the "Gardeners' Chronicle" published a colour plate of *Adolphe Audusson* and this looked so much like *The Czar*, that I altered the name to conform to what I then thought was the correct one. Since then I have imported a plant of *Adolphe Audusson* from England and on flowering, find that the two are distinct from each other.

Professor E. G. Waterhouse and Mr. A. W. Jessep of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, who both attended the Camellia and Magnolia Conference in London, saw flowers of *Adolphe Audusson* in England, and assure me that it is not the same as *The Czar*.

The earliest description that I have been able to find, is in the catalogue of R. W. Hodgins, 1924, and is as follows: "Camellia japonica *The Czar*, large single red, with a mass of yellow anthers. The flowers of this variety keep for weeks." Whilst not prepared to agree to this claim of its keeping qualities, it is nevertheless a flower that will keep from eight to ten days when

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SAN GABRIEL

ATLANTIC 6-0452

picked. Basil Hodgins told me that the original tree had been cut down, but it must have grown up again as there is still a plant growing in Breslin's old garden which is now ten feet high and twelve feet across. In conclusion, it seems strange that this variety, which in the first place came here from Europe, does not seem to be known outside Australia.

AIR-LAYERING . . . from page 3

the covering it will be easy for you to see when a satisfactory root system has developed, thus avoiding the danger of removing the covering too soon. (However, should this happen, put it back on. If a rainy spell of weather causes too much moisture to accumulate inside this plastic, prick a few pin holes to let the excess water out, it could damage the roots.)

5. When roots have been established, cut off your new plant from the parent plant and remove the plastic covering carefully so as not to tear the tender roots. Trim off about half the leaves of the plant to compensate for the shock. (We removed most of the buds as well.) Place in a can or pot of good soil and let stand in a well shaded place. (We used the glasshouse, where the moisture in the atmosphere prevented a struggle by the small root system. We cut our plant off October, 1950, after making the wrap on April 22, 1950. During all of that time we did nothing to assist the plant, except one good watering each week.)

Air-layering is truly a lazy gardener's way to propagate camellias, for from the time we put on the wrap until we took it off six months later, we did nothing but let out some excess water during several weeks of rain. This plant was growing in the open, but this spring most of our outdoor plants have been "pruned" by the Big Freeze, so our air-layering will be done on plants which we had in our glass house.

I expect to air-wrap all of the main branches of the plants which we plan to graft the following winter. Thus, in October we will cut off the rooted branches, and there will be no loss in January when we cut the remainder of the plant down to graft. The plants made from these branches will be grown on to use for more understocks within a few years.

Another use we made of the idea was to make a cleft-graft high up in the branches of a plant and, instead of covering it with a glass jar, we used the sphagnum moss and plastic. It worked fine. I expect to have fun putting many varieties together in the branches of my plants next winter.

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AS I SEE IT . . . from page 2

the November 8th issue . . . In talking about trailer travel in Mexico in last month's issue of Trail-R-News, Ted Wice wrote: "The native girls sell flower baskets made from a section of the trunk of a banana tree, cleaned out and lined with moss and fern leaves and filled with gardenias, camellias, orchids, roses and gladioli. These exotic baskets will drive the women into frenzies! The Mexican girls will start asking you in pesos the equivalent of about \$1.00 for one of those beautiful things. If you don't buy, they will keep following you and lowering the price until eventually you can get one for about 50 cents. The U. S. was never like this!" . . . Dr. George Hall, of Sacramento, and Harvey Short, of Ramona, dropped by the print shop t'other day, accompanied by Carl Tourje — or should I say "piloted" by Carl? Only got a few minutes to chat with them, but their visit was much appreciated by ye ed.

* * *

A Northridge millionaire decided to close out his California holdings, sell his house, sell his magnificent camellia collection and move his family East. He advertised in the local paper about the camellias. Only one chap showed up to make a bid — a seedy-looking individual, clad in levi pants, a torn khaki shirt, and badly in need of a shave. Made an offer of \$300 for a \$2500 collection of camellias. The millionaire figured he was a down-on-his-luck nurseryman, trying to get back into the business, and being pressed for time and impressed with the chance to make a magnificent gesture of generosity, he accepted the man's offer. The next day the seedy individual turned up in Esquire clothing driving a brand-new Cadillac, followed by three station wagons, to cart off the loot!

(Turn to page 24)

TIPS TO WIVES . . . from page 7

No need to answer any more ads guaranteeing to take inches off your waist line. Save your money—contract to pick up the camellia blooms once or twice daily.

Learn to get rid of snails. (When you find the most painless method let me know!) Stepping on them is hard on the digestion (and I don't mean the snail's); collecting them in jars means constantly pushing them back in, and using poison is so heartless and still means collecting and burying them. Enough said!

Become familiar with the feminine and endearing names of all camellias so that when you overhear your husband fondly speaking of Sweeti Vera, a Strawberry Blond, My Darling, Nancy Lee, Margaret Jack, Marie Keating or Dearest, you won't spend miserable days and sleepless nights wondering what's up. Also, nary a feather will be ruffled if you chance upon a Catherine Cathcart, Beautiful or Anita—unless, of course, you make the grave error of throwing away such a note!

Finally—but no! Let's not even mention garages, especially if 20' x 30' and capable of holding a hobbyist's supplies ad infinitum.

Last, but not least, solve all of your problems by making his hobby yours and loving it. You will have no regrets, will love your camellia-growing friends—the most likeable people in the world—will love sharing blooms with your neighbors and friends, and revel in the daily corsages and flower arrangements you will automatically learn to make.

REPORTS . . . from page 11

1951 and the variety bloomed for the first time in California. Lo and behold! it was not a medium, semi-double to formal double of white, but was a very large, full peony form, opening from a bud, the size of an avocado seed, and with a distinct yellow cast through the center. To say the least, it created a sensation, and took a first ribbon wherever shown. Need I say more?

Lena Jackson. This flower comes from Ingleside Nursery in Baconton, Georgia, and was produced from seed imported from Japan. We have seen very little of this flower in California, but it is reported one of the best. It is a large formal double to rose form double of blush pink, opening with a swirl from a long rosebud center. It has fairly vigorous, slender, upright growth.

Marjorie Magnificent. This is another very beautiful seedling of Mr. Wilkerson of Pensacola, Florida. It is a medium, semi-double to anemone form, with large petaloids of light pink, with medium, compact growth. By all those who have seen it, it is reported to be a very beautiful flower.

Mrs. Bertha A. Harms. This was a seedling of Lady Clare and Lotus, obtained by Mr. H. H. Harms of Portland, Oregon, and named for his wife. The color is ivory white, with a faint pink cast. It is a large flower of semi-double form with crepe-like petals. The growth is medium, upright and open, and blooms mid-season to late. It is considered outstanding.

* * *

Next month I'll have some more varieties to report on, which, in my opinion, are worth your trying.

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AS I SEE IT . . . from page 22

Which only goes to show that horse-traders aren't all dead yet.

* * *

Well, now that Ed Arneson et al. closed out their Valley Garden Supply in North Hollywood, and moved the entire business activities to 13531 Fenton Avenue in San Fernando, one of the super-sales of the year, in so far as camellias are concerned, is over. They really put on a discount sale which was a discount sale, up to twenty-five, thirty and even, in some cases, forty percent off their catalog list prices. I hope a lot of you good people took the opportunity to invest some of your spare nickels. The North Hollywood nursery is now being operated by some new people, so the old familiar landmark of Valley Garden Supply will still be there.

* * *

Had good fun chatting with Don Strever, sales manager for Dunford Associates, makers and marketers of Likwid-Gro fertilizers. He seems to be always on the go—to some convention of golf greens-keepers in Yuma, or alfalfa growers in Yakima, or the bean farmers of the Sacramento Valley—so it was a real pleasure to catch him between trips. Naturally he's a little prejudiced in favor of his own product, but I got an earful—and an eyeful of pictures—which would seem to prove that Likwid-Gro lives up to claims. In fact, Don believes in it so thoroughly, I was amazed when he denied it would grow hair on your balding pate!

DOROTHY DIGS

*in the
garden*



When our Camellias are in bloom, we all just like to sit back and enjoy them. But, as soon as they finish blooming, they should have a clean-up spray with **Super Destruxol**. After all, when your children are tired out at the end of the day, you give them a bath before you put them to bed. After the blooming period, you of course feed your Camellias, and next month I will tell you how I care for the soil in which my Camellias grow.

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